BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1858. NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00
☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office.
EVERETT PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.
E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.
The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Fawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

LONG CREEK ACADEMY.
MR. SAMUEL W. CLEMENT, Principal.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN PLACED UPON A permanent basis, and is now in successful operation.—It presents strong claims to public patronage, and we confidently recommend it to the attention of parents and guardians. The next session will commence on Monday, Oct. 25th, 1858. The Principal is a graduate of our State University. He has qualified himself for the special business of instruction, and presents the highest testimonials of moral character and of skill in teaching. Boys can be prepared for any class in any of our Colleges or Universities, or instructed with reference to any practical calling in life.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Lower English branches.....$10 00
Higher English, including higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,..... 15 00
Ancient Languages..... 18 00
Modern Languages will be taught on reasonable terms, if desired, by a French teacher recently from Paris, and now residing in the village. Board can be had in, or at a convenient distance from, the village, at eight dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.
S. H. BELL,
JOHN JONES,
CHARLES HENRY,
S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee.
Oct. 15, 1858. 7-3t

WESTERN CAROLINA MALE ACADEMY,
MT. PLEASANT, N. C.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE INstitution have been authorized to apply to the Legislature at its next session for a College Charter. In view of this, with the prospect of obtaining said charter, the above Academy will be so organized at its next session as to form regular College classes.
TERMS OF TUITION:
Per session of 25 weeks,.....$14 00
Scholarship for the present session,..... 11 00
Board, $1 50 per week..... 37 50
Fuel, washing, room-rent and furniture for room,.... 12 50
Amount with tuition,..... 64 00
With Scholarship,..... 61 00
The Session will commence on the 21st of October, inst. Tuition invariably in advance.
WILLIAM GERHARDT, Principal.
October 15. 7-3t

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.
ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience.—The drill, discipline and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States. History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.
The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.
The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.
No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.
Pupils will be received as day scholars for drill and instruction at the rate of $105 per annum, payable in three equal instalments at the dates above mentioned. But in this case they will be provided with arms and accoutrements only, and no responsibility will rest upon the Academy except during the hours at which such pupils are actually engaged on drill or at recitation.
For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW.
Oct. 1st, 1858. 5-12t-w.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, **Columbus County.**
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.
Ann Smith vs. William G. Smith, Henry J. Smith, and others, heirs and next of kin of Samuel Smith, dec'd. } Motion to propound the last will and testament of Samuel Smith, dec'd.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Smith, William Brantly, and wife Elizabeth, Dillon Brantly and William Brantly, Jr., defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, and object to the probate of said will, if they think proper.
At office, the second Monday of August, A. D., 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
Oct. 8. 1858 [Pr. Adv. $5 62] 6-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Samuel James, } Petition for sale of land
by his Guardian Lott Williams. } in Equity.
IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, October 26th, (being Tuesday of Superior Court week,) a certain piece, or parcel of land lying and being in the County of New Hanover, on Merrick's Creek, adjoining the lands of John Chadwick, James Brown, and Thomas Lloyd, containing by estimation, one hundred acres, be the same more or less.
Terms—Fifty dollars *cash*, the balance at six months, under bond with good security.
Given under my hand, at Office, this 9th September, 1858.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Sept. 17th, 1858 3-ts

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.
ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th. 1858 19-tf

COAL.
J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL*, all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
August 5, 1858. 49-3m*

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1858.
Henry VanGlahn vs. Jacob Wessel. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Oct. 15th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 62] 7-6t*

STOVES AND GRATES,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1858.
Sam'l. R. Bunting, Administrator *de bonis non* of Joseph Barker vs. The heirs at law of said Joseph Barker. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts, &c.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Barker, Alexander Barker, and others, heirs at law of Joseph Barker, are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered, and the land sold, as prayed for in the Petition.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Oct. 15.—7-6t. [pr. adv. $5 62.]

☞$1000 A YEAR.☜
We want Local and Traveling
AGENTS
in all parts of the
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES,
to whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes
OVER 25 VOLUMES OF
T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS,
Also, a large and saleable list of
HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, &c.
Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished *Explorers and Travelers, &c.*
Among our recent publications are the Public and Private
Life of Louis Napoleon,
History of India, AND
The India Mutiny;
Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c.
All of these Books are among the most saleable published.
OF LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS ALONE,
we have sold
OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,
and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making from $5 to $10 a day in selling our Publications; and we claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
we furnish our Books to Agents for from 10 to 12 per cent. below the usual prices.
For full particulars of Agency, Terms, &c., address
J. W. BRADLEY *Publisher*,
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Sept. 24, 1858.—4-2m Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDS FOR SALE.
Andrew S. Garr and others, vs. Lewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston, Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Company, and others. } State of Florida. Middle Circuit, in Leon County. In Chancey.
PURSUANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction at the places and times hereinafter specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "*The forbes purchase,*" and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at TALLAHASSEE, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December next.
These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.
TERMS—"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."
The sale will be positive and without reserve.
JOHN BEARD, Receiver, &c.
Tallahasse, August 28, 1858. 1-tD.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

PUBLIC DAY IN DUPLIN COUNTY.
THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE county of Duplin, the Register, the Sheriff and other officers of said county, *for public convenience*, have agreed that they will meet in future, at the Court House in Kenansville, *ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK*, for the transaction of business connected with their several offices.
THOMAS J. CARR, Sh'ff.
September 1st, 1858. 4-3m*

T. WADDILL
Has taken charge of the
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

WITH EFFICIENT AID IN THE DIFFERENT departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
☞Raleigh and Warsaw four horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House daily, and the Salem Stage triweekly.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858. 6-3m

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

From the Democratic Review.

JOHN HILL, ALIAS NIXON CURRY;
OR,
THE VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
A TRUE SKETCH OF LIFE IN ARKANSAS.

"Among the truest friends of the people, of all in the present Convention, may be named John Hill, of St. Francis. His eloquence and courage fully entitle him to the proud place he holds, and as we trust, will long remain—that of leader of the Arkansas Democracy."—*Little Rock Gazette in the days of the Convention.*

"BLOODY AFFRAY.—A desperate rencontre occurred last week in St. Francis. Two distinguished citizens were killed and three others dangerously wounded. The difficulty resulted from an attempt to arrest John Hill, a member of the last Legislature, and formerly of the State Convention, who, as it is alleged, is the notorious robber, Nixon Curry, that committed such atrocities fifteen years ago in the mountains of Carolina.—*Little Rock Gazette of May,* 1840.

We have given the previous extracts from the oldest and most respectable journal of Arkansas, in order to satisfy every reader that the following narrative, extraordinary as some of its incidents may appear, is no tissue of fiction. Indeed, while relating genuine events, and painting true scenes, we have been especially careful to avoid all vivid colors. Should this short sketch, by any chance, reach the forests of Arkansas, the people there will deem its descriptions tame in comparison with the deeds of the man. The writer who has resided long on the frontier, has no use for fancy in portraying its exciting life. Simple memory will serve him very well.

About fifty years ago there lived in Iredell county, North Carolina, a Presbyterian minister by the name of Curry. He was a man of easy circumstances, of irreproachable character, and had a large family of promising sons and daughters. Among these the favorite was Nixon, distinguished when a boy for his fearless courage and the tenderness of his heart alike. He seems, from several anecdotes of his early days, to have been a child of impulse and intense earnestness and passion.—When only six years of age, he had a combat at school with a bully of the play-ground, nearly twice his own weight, and after suffering dreadfully, at last achieved victory, due almost entirely to the sheer power of his endurance.

From the time he was six years old, that is to say, from the first session he attended in the country schoolhouse, had Nixon Curry been in love. His idol was a little girl of the same age, and under the tuition of the same master. The attachment appears to have been mutual from the commencement. They stood up in one class, and always managed to stand together. During the hours of recess, when the other juveniles were amusing themselves with boisterous spirits, the precocious lovers would wonder amidst leafy groves, or by the mossy margins of silver rills. Forever, to eternity, and whenever the soft spell of first love comes, it brings with it the bright spirit of poetry, scattering thick starred dreams and divine visions of beauty over all things. Even then they exchanged pledges, and discoursed in sweet, sinless whispers of their future bridal.

And thus they grew up into one delicious identity of fancy and of feeling. Their bias for the society of each other while children, caused no particular remark. Such attachments are common among the youth of opposite sexes in the country, and, as usual, terminate abruptly on arrival at mature years. Far different, however, was the case with Nixon Curry and Lucy Gordon. Their passion became so evident at fifteen, that all further intercourse was forbidden by her parents—among the wealthiest aristocracy of Carolina. Then followed stolen meetings by star light, firmer vows and wilder love, which always increased in proportion to its crosses, and like the trees of Lebanon, sends down its deepest roots into the heart the more it is shaken by storms.

Finally, at seventeen, when Lucy's relatives were endeavoring to force her into the arms of another, she fled with the lover of her childhood. They were persued, overtaken, and Nixon Curry shot his rival and one of the proud Gordons dead on the spot, and then escaped with his bride, although hotly chased by more men, and found an asylum in the Alleghany Mountains, near the sources of the Catawba. Here, under the plea of necessity, he embraced the profession of a robber, and rendered his name famous by the number and astonishing boldness of his exploits. We may record it not as a matter of merit, perhaps, but for the sake of historical truth—that the youthful bandit was never known to perpetrate any deed of murder for the sake of plunder, though he did several to avoid arrest. At length the rumor of his daring felonies ceased suddenly, and notwithstanding a reward of five thousand dollars was offered for his apprehension by the Governor of the State, he was heard of no more in North Carolina.

At the first settlement of the fertile delta, bordering on the St. Francis, there came an emigrant who called himself John Hill, and who soon succeeded in acquiring universal popularity. Although of moderate means, he was sober, industrious, generous and hospitable; and such continued to be his character, in the new country of his adoption, for twelve successive years. During all that long period he never had a serious difficulty or quarrel with any human being; and yet everybody was satisfied that such a peaceful life—singular for that latitude—was not owing to a want of courage, or deficiency in power to perform good service in any sort of battlefield; for of all bear-hunters that ever pierced the jungles or came in the 'great swamp,' or descended by torch-light into the dark caves of the Ozark Mountains, he was celebrated as the most fearless.

He was repeatedly elected to the territorial Legislature, where he distinguished himself by a strong impassioned eloquence as a chief leader in the Democratic ranks. He was next, as we have already seen, a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution; and was elected again the ensuing year to represent his county in the Senate of Arkansas.

At this period commenced his second series of misfortunes. Hill's nearest neighbors were the Strongs—four brothers of considerable wealth, more ambition, and, if we may borrow the phrase of the country, "famous fighters."

Notwithstanding their character was so dissimilar from that of the pacific "bear-hunter," a close and cordial intimacy grew up between them; and Hill, in an unguarded moment, made the eldest brother, George, a confidant as to the secrets of his previous history. It happened that this same George conceived a violent desire for political distinction, and requested Hill to resign his seat in the Senate in the illiberal friend's favor. Hill refused, and the Strongs conspired for a terrible revenge. Writing back to Carolina they procured a copy of a reward offered for the arrest of Nixon Curry, the farfamed robber; and then collecting a party of a dozen desperate men, they attempted to capture Hill in his own house. The latter had always gone armed with his enormous double barrelled shot-gun, two long rifle pistols, and a knife so heavy that few other hands besides his own could wield it. The assault of the Strongs proved horrible to them. Hill killed two of the brothers and dangerously wounded five of their friends, escaping himself unhurt, although more than twenty rounds of ball and buckshot were aimed at his breast.

The excitement resulting from the affair was boundless. A requisition came on from the Executive of Carolina, demanding the surrender of Nixon Curry. The Governor of Arkansas published an additional reward for the arrest of John Hill; and thus, betwixt the two fires, the victim's chance seemed perfectly hopeless.

Hill's conduct in the crisis was prompt and fearless as ever. Packing up hastily, he set out with his wife and children, in a common moving wagon, for Upper Arkansas, where he knew of a band of desperadoes that he believed would protect him. He was overhauled at Conway Court House by two hundred men in pursuit, all thoroughly armed, and some of them renowned 'fighters.' Hill saw their approach on the distant prairie, and with his dreadful double barrel—that sure deathdealer to either man or beast within the range of two hundred yards—instantly marched to meet his foes.—This incredible bravery, joined to the fear before inspired by his desperation, affected the advancing troops with such an unaccountable panic, that the whole two hundred sought safety in a disgracefully rapid flight.

Several other attempts were made to capture the dangerous outlaw, all alike ending either in ludicrous or bloody failures. In the meantime, Hill's character and conduct underwent a complete change. Forced to be always on the look-out, and therefore unable to support his family, he resorted to the gaming-table. He learned also to indulge in the fiery stimulus of ardent drink, and his disposition necessarily soured by recent events, became quarrelsome in the extreme.

Perhaps there never was a man, excepting only that Napoleon of duellists, James Bowie, who was as heartily dreaded. I have myself seen persons of undoubted courage turn pale, merely at the appearance of Hill's gigantic form, broadly belted and bristling with pistols. He was waylaid and shot at a number of times, yet still escaped without a scar. But this could be no wonder: for even brave men's hands shook when they saw him, and shaking hands generally make very poor shots.

During the September term, 1823, of the Circuit Court for Pope County, in which Hill resided, he got out of bed one morning uncommonly gloomy, and while at the breakfast-table, suddenly burst into tears.

"What is the matter, my dear?" asked Lucy—that beautiful Lucy, who had formerly left her wealthy home in Carolina for the robber and the robber's cave.

"I have had a dreadful dream," answered the husband, shuddering at the recollection, "I saw George Strong in my sleep, and he kissed me with his pale lips, that burned like fire, and smelled of sulphur. I am sure I shall die before sunset."

"Then do not go to court to-day," said the wife in accents of earnest entreaty.

'But I will,' replied the husband firmly. 'When a man's time is come he cannot hide from death; besides, it will be the act of a coward to do so, if one possesses the power.' Then addressing his son, a fine, intelligent boy of thirteen, he continued, "Bill, you see my gun! pointing his finger as he spoke to the great double barrel hanging on buck horns over the door; "practice with that every morning, and the day you are sixteen shoot the loads of both barreis into the man who will this day kill your father.

"Yonder comes Mose Howard; he will protect you, Pa,' remarked Mary, Hill's eldest daughter, a lovely girl of fifteen, who was to be married the next day to the youth then approaching.

Hill and Howard departed; Lucy with tears, and Mary blushing, both calling out as they left the gate, "Take good care of him, Mose, and be sure and bring him back to-night."

"Never fear," answered the youth, with a laugh, "Hill will never die till I kill him.'

"Then he will live forever," retorted Mary, laughing also.

As soon as the friends reached the village, Hill began to drink deeply and manifested more than ordinary anxiety for a combat, insulting everybody that crossed his path, and all the youth's entreaties failed to pacify him. At last the desperado swore that he would clear the court-house, and immediately entered, with furious countenance, and a threat as to his purpose. Judge, lawyers, jury and spectators, made a general rush for the door. One old drunken man did not run as fast as Hill wished, and he sprung

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1858.

☞ It is useless for anybody to deny the influence of the Plug Ugly Clubs and kindred so-called "American" organizations in the City of Baltimore. The statements made by independent journals like the Baltimore *Sun*, far outway all the ravings of Mayor Swann's organs.—Indeed we have seen people who have had the misfortune to have been in Baltimore on the occasion of municipal elections, and their accounts confirm those given in the public prints.

The Baltimore American, itself, although a warm partizan of the party in power, is forced to express its disgust at the manner in which its Plug Ugly friends conducted themselves at the late election. Good men of every party must condemn the resort to such agencies.

But we do not altogether sympathise with the Democracy of Baltimore. They say that the majority of the people of the City are tired of the existing terrorism, and would overthrow it by their votes if they only dared to cast them. Why then do they not overthrow it? Why should the majority submit, out of a craven fear of the physical force of the minority? Is not the admission, much less the assertion of the existence of this kind of tame submission, disgraceful to American citizens. Is temporary peace to be bought by the sacrifice of all the civil rights dearest to freemen. No majority deserves to have rights if they will tamely permit the minority to deprive them of the power to exercise such rights.

If, therefore, the Democrats of Baltimore really mean to be true to themselves as men, if they wish their brethren elsewhere to give them credit for such truth, they will adhere in the strictest manner to what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. According to their own statements they are now a conquered and enslaved people, and they submit to it for the sake of quiet.—If they will quietly, and for the sake of quiet, acquiesce in their own forcible disfranchisement, we may deprecate the lawless violence to which they submit, but can hardly look upon their submission as anything calculated to raise them in our opinion. At any rate it is their own business, not ours, or at least it is their business in the first instance, and, until they display a proper spirit, it may as well continue to be so, dangerous as is the precedent which the position of things there tends to establish.

☞ The Nicaraguan complication gets more complicated. It seems that Jerez, the envoy of Martinez, the President who stifled the Cass-Irissarri treaty, came to Washington some time ago asking to be received as special Minister from Nicaragua. His reception was made conditional upon the extent and nature of his powers.—An ample apology for the course of Nicaraguan in shuffling over the treaty, and then issuing an appeal to the powers of Europe couched in language disrespectful to the United States, was required; as also the settlement of the difficulties pending and the ratification of the treaty referred to. Jerez apologizes, says he has the requisite powers, receives an official audience but exhibits no credentials of the character demanded and promised.—He is to bring them next day, but the next day he is sick or lame or something, and then after a which he sends something by way of excuse.

The question now is to reason with him summarily—to try the argument *a posteriori*—to take him by the collar and propel him out by an application of the foot to his back. Our cotemporary of the Petersburg *Press* is anxious for the fleet now bound for Paraguay to give Nicaragua a call by the way. It is certain that the President will embody in his next annual message a recommendation with regard to the Central American States, similar to that made in the case of Paraguay—that they be no longer permitted to trifle with the rights of this country with impunity.

THE STATE FAIR.—The programme for yesterday, (Tuesday,) was—first, a trotting-match, under the saddle, for a Silver Cup—second, a trotting match in single harness—third, a pacing match under the saddle.

On Wednesday, there is to be an exhibition and trial of agricultural and machinery implements—then a parade and examination of thorough-bred horses, light draught horses, heavy draught horses, jacks and jennets, mules, then a test of oxen, finally a trotting match for horses in double harness.

On Thursday, the annual address will be delivered by Hon. T. L. Clingman, after the address a ploughing match, then a trotting match in single harness for a Silver Cup worth $20.

On Friday, the awards of the judges will be read from the speaker's stand, and the premiums will be paid by the Treasurer at Reception Hall. At 12 o'clock there will be a mule race, three rounds to constitute a heat, best two in three, the slowest mule to take the premium; the mules to change riders at each round. The winner to receive a premium flag.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

☞ We heard yesterday of a murder having been committed on Sunday afternoon or evening, in Wayne county, not far from Goldsboro', but have not been able to learn the particulars farther than the name of the victim, a lady named Colton, who was shot by a man who rode or walked up in front of the house, and called to her, stating his desire to speak with her. She told him to come in—he refused, but requested her to come out, when he shot her. We have heard of no motive for the act, which would appear to have been that of a man crazy with liquor, or from some other cause.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

☞ The Newbern *Progress* has some additional particulars in regard to the murder in Wayne county, mentioned yesterday in this paper as having occurred on Sunday last not far from Goldsboro'. From the account in the *Progress*, we learn that the name of the homicide is Sterling, or Starling, and that the deceased, Mrs. Cotton, was an old woman, between sixty and seventy years of age. It seems there had been some misunderstanding between the parties relative to a dog, a few days previous. From a verbal report, we learn that Sterling is supposed to have been maddened by liquor. The Sheriff is after him. We have not yet heard of his having been arrested.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

☞ Our up-country friends had a "good time" on Thursday of last week, in celebrating the opening of the Western North Carolina Rail Road to Statesville, some twenty-five or twenty-six miles west of Salisbury. The Reporter of the Newbern Progress says that there were some six thousand people present at Statesville. *He*, we think, saw double, but the reporter for the Salisbury *Watchman*, who had been tasting Allison's brandy, says "the crowd appeared to be 25 or 30,000 strong, and was addressed by *two* Governor Moreheads. Reporter subsequently sported the American eagle.

We believe the press generally, *outside of the Democratic press of Wilmington*, was invited to be present. Wilmington, however, has nothing to do with these things, save and except paying for them. That's all!

☞ We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to attend the approaching Agricultural Fair of Cumberland County, which we would be most happy to accept if our business engagements would permit. Our fellow citizens of Cumberland display a commendable spirit of improvement in this respect, and we are pleased to know that their society is in a highly flourishing condition.

PRICES OF LAND WARRANTS IN NEW YORK.—The following are the buying and selling prices of Land Warrants in the city of New York:

	Buy.	Sell.
160 acre Warrants	75	80
120 " "	65	70
80 " "	75	80
40 " "	90	100

North Carolina.

We find little this morning in our State exchanges.—The Wilson *Ledger* gives the best part of three editorial columns to an account of a protracted meeting recently held in that village, with preaching by Rev. Dr. Deems, and other eminent clergymen of the Methodist persuasion. Of the fruits of the Protracted Meeting, the *Ledger* is "sorry to say there are no evidences of a special character."

The Newbern *Progress* remarks upon the arrival of the fresh stocks of goods ordered by the Merchants of that town. A correspondent of that paper states that Mr. Stevenson, State Solicitor for the Newbern Circuit, will not be a candidate for re-election before the coming Legislature. Mr. Stevenson's health, we regret to learn, renders this course imperative.

The Salisbury *Banner* says, that on Friday of last week, a man named Carter, was found dead on the rail of the N. C. road, near China Grove, between Salisbury and Concord. Presumed cause of death—Accident resulting from intoxication.

The Charlotte *Whig* reports several sharp frosts in that neighborhood during the past week. Vegetation does not appear to have suffered much, however.

The Elizabeth City *Sentinel* is to be suspended for a short time preparatory to its re-appearance in an enlarged and improved form. The *Sentinel* thinks the Democrats ought to be suspended and Mayor Swann of Baltimore made President, Directors and Company of these United States.

The Weldon *Patriot* says that a Fire Engine is much needed in that place, and urges upon the citizens and the railroad companies the propriety of taking immediate steps to get one.

☞ Who killed Cock Robin? Who struck Billy Patterson? These used to be questions of grave moment and importance, but they have given place to the enquiry into the identity of the person who is most entitled to the honor which attaches to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

We have been a good deal amused by the comments of the English newspapers and reviews upon the New York glorification, which somehow they refer to as though New York was the United States,—a slight mistake. But the joke arises from the fact of their being jealous or offended at the appropriation of an undue share of credit by the Americans connected with the enterprise, especially by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who, in the first intoxication of the movement, already fancied himself President of the United States, a position for which he is manifestly unfit, since he failed to consult us in regard to the arrangement of his cabinet, or even to tender us the position of Secretary of State.

Now, however, at the present time, and on this side of the Atlantic, the thing is slightly changed—Mr. Field's chances of the Presidency have faded out like the comet's tail—any body that chooses may have the credit of the defunction, and become not eulogist, but elegist of the "dear departed."

Duplin County Agricultural Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th days of November.

We look for a grand display of the products of the soil, and of the domestic industry of the people of the county. We think that the coming Fair, like those which have preceded it, will give evidence of marked improvement in stock, advancement in agriculture, the employment of more improved processes and implements, and also of the development of the useful and ornamental branches of domestic industry, which add to the profit of the plantation, or the comfort and embellishment of the homes of the people.

Wm. A. Allen, Esq., will deliver the Annual Address before the Society and visitors. We look for something worthy of the occasion and of Mr. Allen's reputation.—We should hail with joy the existence of so flourishing a Society in our own county.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* certainly misunderstands us in reference to Mr. McRee's book—the Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell. We make no imputation of indifference on the part of the press. We refer simply to the neglect of the usual arts of the trade on the part of those who have the work in charge. In fact, we are willing to blow up Mr. McRee himself as much as any other gentleman we know of. How the *Observer* can find in our remarks any of the imputations to which it refers, we are unable to see, unless, perhaps, by invoking to its aid a species of hypercriticism which we hardly anticipated.

Annual Meetings in Wilmington.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. will take place in this town, on Thursday, the 11th day of November next.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Road will hold their Annual Meeting on the Thursday following, the 18th of November.

The Stockholders of the Commercial Bank, hold their Annual Meeting on Monday, the 1st of November.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Wilmington takes place on Tuesday, the 9th November.

Indiana.

The Democrats, as it appears, have carried their State ticket by 2,500 majority—have nearly if not quite as many members of the Legislature as the Republicans and anti-Lecomptonites combined, and are really the dominant party in the State. Ohio also, rather shows a Democratic gain on the general vote. Pennsylvania that wants us at the South to pay her thirty to fifty per cent bounty on her iron is only the real loss, and she will come round, after a while. The iron men, although strong, are not the State.

☞ The whole of the old Congressmen from South Carolina have been re-elected, with the exception of Col. Orr, Speaker of the present House of Representatives, who positively declined a re-election. Col. Ashmore has been chosen in his stead.

☞ The new census returns of Chili show a population, in 1857, of 1,558,319, including 16,669 foreigners. Only one-tenth of the whole population (153,299) know how to read.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Cape Fear Bank, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable at the principal bank and branches, on and after the 1st proximo.

☞ Gas has been introduced in the City of Raleigh, and many stores and dwellings were lighted with it for the first time on Monday last.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Wiley Smith, who inflicted injuries upon Thos. Smith several days ago of which he died on Sunday last, was arrested at Kingston on yesterday. It seems that the murderer arrived in Newbern on Sunday and took the cars for Goldsboro' on Monday morning, intending, of course, to make his escape, but he was recognised and arrested at Kinston, and is now in the Lenoir jail.—*Newbern Progress, 19th inst.*

THE SCOURGE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Louisiana Courier contains a comparative statement of the daily number of deaths by yellow fever during the present epidemic term and that of 1853. The whole number of deaths in 1853 up to the 1st of October, was 7,896, and during the present term up to the same period, they have numbered only 3,164, showing the present to be less than one half as fatal as the previous visit of the epidemic. The figures for this year, however, fall short several hundred from the true mortality, on account of the neglect to furnish the interments in the two Hebrew cemeteries. The Courier says that the continued prevalence of the yellow fever is mainly attributable to the constant influx of strangers and the unacclimated, and warns all who are absent from the city to stay away until the epidemic has left.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The County Courts.

We publish below, at the request of a member of the Bar, the bill introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Houston, of Duplin, to "create Courts of Common Pleas in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes." Many citizens are anxious to see the County Courts remodelled and reformed, believing that they can be rendered more useful than they are at present. Without expressing any opinion of our own on the subject, we publish Mr. Houston's bill at the request of the friend referred to, and will be happy to publish further matter touching our County Courts and our judicial system generally, if it should be desired. It is hardly necessary that we should add that Mr. Houston, the author of the bill, is an able lawyer, and thoroughly informed as to the organization and operations of our County Courts:

A BILL.

To Create Courts of Common Pleas in the State of North Carolina, and for other Purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That on the first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and every four years thereafter, polls shall be opened at the several precincts and places of election in each and every county in the State of North-Carolina, under the same regulations as elections for members of the General Assembly are conducted, for the election of persons of integrity, ability and learning in the law, to be the judges of the courts of common pleas, for the county in which they may then reside, or for which they may be elected; each and every county being so required to elect one and only one judge, in manner aforesaid, and all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote at said election; and the person having the highest number of votes in said election shall be chosen and the sheriff shall certify or cause the same to be certified to the Governor, who shall commission him accordingly.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the person so chosen shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and in case of a vacancy in said office from any cause, or disability of the incumbent, the county court of the county in which such vacancy may occur, a majority of the justices being present, shall proceed to elect some person of ability, integrity and learning in the law, to fill such vacancy, or to act until such disability is removed; but no person shall be competent to act as judge, or perform any judicial act until he shall have first taken the oath appointed for the qualification of public officers, and an oath of office before some judge of the supreme or superior court, or in open court in the county court of the county in which such vacancy or disability may happen: *Provided, however,* That any person elected under this act may be removed from office by impeachment.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be held in each and every county in the State of North Carolina, quarterly, on the Tuesday next after the Mondays upon which the several county courts are now held, a court to be named and styled a Court of Common Pleas, over which the said judge shall preside, which court may continue its sittings for ten days, if the business of the court require it; and which shall have cognizance of all actions and pleas, civil and criminal, of which the county court now has jurisdiction; and the said judge shall be competent to hold the said term of said court, and shall have and take cognizance, and shall have full power and authority and jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever, at common law, where the defendants, or one of them, reside in his county, when the original jurisdiction is not by any act of the General Assembly confined to a single magistrate, or to the superior court of law, of all penalties incurred by violation of the penal statutes of the State, or the laws passed by the Congress of the United States, whereby jurisdiction is given to the courts of the several States, of suits for dower, partition of land, filial portions, legacies, of distributive shares of estates, of interests, and of all matters relating thereto; he shall have power to try, hear and determine all matters relating to orphans, idiots and lunatics, and the management of their estates, in like manner as courts of chancery exercise jurisdiction, and to the extent to which county courts now exercise the same; to try, hear and determine all criminal cases, when judgment does not extend to life, limb or member; and all other cases where jurisdiction is given by law to courts of pleas and quarter sessions of this State; the said judge shall also have, *ex officio*, within his county, the power and authority of a justice of the peace, to arrest, commit, bind over, or bail any offender of the law to the court having jurisdiction of the offence.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That he shall have the power and authority as is by law conferred upon any judge of the superior court, to take the acknowldgment or probate of any deed or bill of sale, or any other instrument which may, by the laws of the State, be required to be registered; he may take the privy examination of any *feme covert* who may be a party to any instrument requiring registration, in the same way as is now required by law, and the same by his order shall be admitted to registration, and shall be to all intents valid, and of like force as if it had been taken before a judge of the superior or supreme court. He may, in vacation, grant writs of *recordari, facias, loquelam*, or false judgment, to remove any proceedings that may be had before any justice of the peace of his county, into said court of common pleas, under the same rules and regulations as are now prescribed by law for the removal of such cases into the superior court. He shall issue commissions to take testimony; shall have exclusive power to grant administrations, or take the probate of wills which he may do in vacation, twenty days' notice having been given in two or more public newspapers of the State, for all persons having interest therein to be present: *Provided however,* That if objection be made to the probate of any will, and an issue of *devisavit vel non* be tendered, the same shall stand for trial at the next succeeding term of the court, and have the preference over all other causes on the docket. He shall have the power of appointing guardians, and shall have, exercise and enjoy all the power, authority and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, which is now, or hereafter may be, conferred on the said court of pleas and quarter sessions, (except as is hereafter reserved to the county courts,) under the same rules, regulations and usages as now exist.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the court of pleas and quarter sessions shall hereafter be styled, "County Courts," and shall be held by the Justices of the peace in the respective counties, seven at least being present, and they shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the county business: binding out orphans, and infants of color; appointing overseers of roads and rivers; of appointing patrols; licensing retailers and pedlars; electing Wardens of the poor, and superintending the same; of making and passing all and any orders for payment of witnesses and jurors, and talis jurors that said court are now empowered to make and pass or any other that it may hereafter be empowered by Act of Assembly to make and pass; also to appoint a financial committee, and superintend the same, as now required by law to do; and also to levy taxes, but in all cases where taxes are levied, or any act is done in relation to finance or the financial committee, a majority of the justices of the county must be present. The said court in the several counties of the State shall sit on the same Mondays, or other days now fixed by law, for the sitting of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, and shall continue in session *one day*. The said justices shall elect a chairman, who shall preside over their deliberations, and if by any any casualty the court do not meet on that day, or if there be any imperious necessity for said court to hold a session of more than one day, the said chairman shall have power to adjourn said court to a day certain, or convene the same on reasonable notice. The said court shall have power to take bonds of constables, sheriffs, coroners, clerks and other officers, as now required by law, and shall have, retain and enjoy all the authority and power they now have by any law touching the election and qualification of public officers. The said court shall, at their first term after the first day of March next, A. D. 1857, draw the number of jurors required by law as heretofore, and shall issue writs of *venire facias* to the sheriffs of their several counties to summon the same to appear on the Tuesday after the Monday of the next ensuing term of said court; and regularly every court thereafter, shall in like manner, draw juries and issue writs of *venire facias*, returnable in like manner; and in case the county courts shall neglect to draw said jurors, the sheriff, attended by three freeholders, shall proceed to draw the same, and shall certify the same to the clerk of the county court, who shall issue writs accordingly.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the county court shall be ex-officio clerk of the court of common pleas, and shall authenticate the acts of said court, with the seal of the county court, whenever the same, by any existing law or usage, may be necessary.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That said judge may be selected from any county in the State, and shall not be required to become a resident of the county for which he is elected. He shall be paid out of the county funds such sum as the county court may direct, not less than *two* hundred dollars, per annum, payable quarterly.—He shall also be allowed the sum of one dollar on every civil action, to be taxed in the costs; one dollar on every indictment, to be taxed in the bill of cost against the party convicted; and in case of acquittal or insolvency of parties, the same to be paid by the county trustee, on certificate of the clerk; on every grant of administration, one dollar; on the appointment of every guardian, one dollar; an execution may issue therefor.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of March, 1857, there shall be no appeal granted to the county court from the judgment of a single justice of the peace; but appeals may and shall be granted to the court of common pleas in like manner and under like rules as now are observed and required in appeals to said court.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be no appeal from the court of common pleas, upon any judgment, decree or sentence, to the superior courts of law, but the same may be appealed from to the supreme court; and the said appeal shall be certified and granted in the same way, and under the same rules and regulations as are now required and prescribed by law, in case of appeals from the superior courts to the supreme courts.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That after the first term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions that may be held after the 1st day of March, A. D., 1857, the trial and appearance docket, and all papers connected with any cause or petition, civil or criminal, pending in said court, undisposed of, shall be removed to the court of common pleas, and stand there for trial in like manner as if originated there; and all witnesses recognized shall be bound over to said court, and witnesses under subpœna, and parties under obligation to be and appear before the county court shall be held bound to appear before the court of common pleas.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That the provision by law for the compensation and payment of jurors, both talismen and members of the original panel, of the county courts and superior courts, shall apply to all jurors and talismen who may be summoned to attend the courts of common pleas, and all witnesses traveling to and from said court shall be allowed and paid the sum of one dollar for every day's attendance upon said court, and the sum of one dollar for every thirty miles traveled to and from said courts, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever hereafter any *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from a single magistrate, and the party therein be minded to avail himself of the acts in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, he shall give bond for his appearance at the next term of the court of common pleas; and in all attachments and garnishments and levies upon land, the court of common pleas shall have, take and enjoy the same jurisdiction that is now given to the courts of pleas and quarter sessions.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the county attorney appointed by the county court shall attend the courts of common pleas, and receive the same fees for like services as are now allowed by law in the county courts.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the judge of the said court from practising as an attorney in any other court.

Handsome Tribute to Consul James.

In the "Editor's Table" of the "Messenger" for October is a very happy poem, addressed to Mr. James, under the following interesting circumstances, as explained by the writer:

"The departure of Mr. G. P. R. James, for his new abode in Venice, was so sudden a thing that no opportunity was afforded his many friends, in our city, of meeting him, as they had wished, at the festive board. An invitation for a farewell dinner was, indeed, intended him, but his numerous and pressing engagements, preparatory to leaving, compelled him to decline it. A few gentlemen, united in a desire to present him with some testimonial of their regard, caused a handsome piece of silver to be prepared and handed to him, with these inscriptions—on one side 'Old Dominion Julep Bowl;' on the reverse,

"TO G. P. R. JAMES,
From a few of his friends in Virginia.
May their names,
Familiar to his ears as household words,
Be in this flowing cup freshly remembered."

At an informal social meeting on the occasion of the presentation, the following lines were read and they are here printed in accordance with the wishes of the parties. In giving them, the Editor of the "Messenger" feebly expresses his feelings in parting with a most amiable gentleman, whose literary friendship he has, for several years, most highly valued.

Good bye!—they say the time is up—
The "solitary horseman" leaves us,
We'd like to take a "stirrup cup,"
Though much indeed the parting grieves us;
We'd like to hear the glasses clink
Around a board where none were tipsy,
And, with a hearty greeting, drink
This toast—The Author of the Gipsy!

The maidens fair of many a clime
Have blubbered o'er his tearful pages,
The Ariosta of his time,
Romancist of the Middle Ages;
In fiction's realm a shining star,
(We own ourselves his grateful debtors)
Who would not call our G. R.—
"H. B. M. C."—a Man of Letters?

But not with us his pen avails
To win our hearts—this English scion,
Though there are not so many tales
To every roaring British Lion—
For he has yet a prouder claim
To praise, than dukes and lords inherit,
Or wealth can give or lettered fame—
His honest heart and modest merit.

An Englishman, whose sense of right
Comes down from glorious Magna Charta,
He loves, and loves with all his might,
His home, his Queen, Pale Ale, the Garter;
This last embraces much, 'tis best
To comprehend just what is stated—
For *Honi Soit*—you know the rest
And need not have the French translated.

O, empty bauble of renown,
So quickly lost and won so dearly,
Our Consul wears the Muses' crown,
We love him for his virtues merely;
A Prince, he's our's as much as Fame's,
And reigns in friendship kindly o'er us,
Then call him George Prince Regent James,
And let his country swell the chorus.

His country! we would gladly pledge
Its living greatness and its glory—
In Peace admired, and "on the edge
Of battle" terrible in story:
A little isle, its cliffs it rears
'Gainst winds and waves in wrath united,
And nobly for a thousand years
Has kept the fires of freedom lighted.

A glowing spark in time there came,
Like sunrise, o'er the angry water,
And here is fed, an altar flame,
By Britain's democratic daughter—
From land to land a kindred fire
Beneath the billow now is burning,
O may it thrill the magic wire
With only love and love returning!

But since we cannot meet again
Where wine and wit are freely flowing,
Old friend! this measure take and drain
A brimming health to us in going:
And far beneath Italia's sky,
Where sunsets glow with hues prismatic,
Bring out the bowl when you are dry,
And pledge us by the Adriatic!

JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1858.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Treasurer of the Road, Maj. Vass, for the following statement of the income of the Road for the year ending October, 1858. The receipts of the Road for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 1st, 1858, have been from

Freights,	149,551 65
Passengers,	72,628 67
Mail,	9,900 00
Total,	$232,080 32

Being an increase on frieghts of $21,132 07, and on passengers of $4,031 66, making a total increase for the year of $25,163 73; leaving a balance on hand of over the total expenditures of the year, of $76,573 59.

The Directors of the Road held a meeting here on Saturday last, and adjourned over to Tuesday next, not having been able to transact all the business before them. Before adjourning they declared a dividend for the past year of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 12th of December, and appropriated $8,000 to the Sinking Fund of the Company.

The Stockholders of the Company will hold their annual meeting on the 28th inst.

We are pleased to learn that the Road is in good order and in a more prosperous condition than it has been at any former period.

We trust the authorities of the Company will revise their tariff of freights and their charges on travel, so as to give more satisfaction to the community than now exists.—*Ral. Standard.*

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16th.—The latest intelligence from Kansas, states that the Central Committee have called a free-State delegate convention at Lawrence, for November 10, for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, to determine the true policy of the party, and to consider the question of a speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

For the Journal.

TRACHEY'S, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1858.

To-day has been one of more than ordinary interest in this neighborhood, incident to the funeral services, Religious and Masonic, at the residence and over the grave of the late lamented Jno. A. McInnis. Mr. McInnis died about the 15th of last month, and this time had been designated by the ancient and honorable order to which he belonged, and of which he was a most worthy and useful member, as a suitable one for solemnizing and commemorating his death with their usual imposing ceremonies. The popularity of the deceased, and the novelty in this section of a Masonic funeral, drew together a very large and respectable assemblage of persons of every age and sex; indeed it was the largest concourse of individuals ever seen about here on a similar occasion. The Masons appeared in quite full force, to pay their last sad and mournful tribute of love and respect to their departed brother; and they went through with that ceremony, which is so replete with appropriate symbols and emblems, with becoming seriousness, gravity and fraternal manifestations of sympathy and sorrow.

But what gave a peculiar emphasis and a more impressive interest to the time and place, was that the pastoral services, (preaching the sermon, &c.,) were performed by that venerable patriarch in the household of Faith, Father Tate. It is truly astonishing to see this veteran of three generations mingle in, and take an active and conspicuous part on, such occasions, when nearly all the rest present are the young and the prime of this bustling generation. Mr. Tate is about the oldest minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, and yet he walks as erect as a youth; thinks, and acts, and writes vigorously, and sees how to read, even the cramped print of the Greek Testament, without the aid of glasses. The hymns selected were very appropriate; the sermon apt and suggestive, and delivered with much, and begetting much feeling. No accident occurred to disturb the regular proceedings of the day.

RUSTICUS.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The Ariel off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 18.—The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived off Cape Race yesterday evening.

There had been no improvement in the working of the cable, and reports from Valentia were unsatisfactory.

The American minister to China had gone to Shanghai. The cholera was raging among the Chinese troops.

Additional News by the Ariel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The following additional foreign news, obtained from the steamer Ariel off Cape Race, has been received here:

The Ariel has 250 passengers for New York.

News had reached England that the Franklin Arctic expedition had reached Baffin's Bay, and that the prospect was favorable for accomplishing the object of the expedition.

There is no improvement in the working of the Atlantic cable at Valencia.

Mr. Henley, the engineer of the Atlantic telegraph, reports it as his opinion that serious injury has been sustained by the cable at a distance of 300 miles from Valentia. An attempt to raise it in deep soundings would cause its destruction, but he does not despair of its working in its present condition. Shares are held at £450.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have issued proposals for £150,000 additional capital to lay two cables from Hull to Elbea, in Hanover, and Tonning, in Denmark.

A London sugar speculator has failed with liabilities amounting to £2,000,000.

The English government is considering the project of a federation of the American colonies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Emperor of Russia is to pay a visit to Paris and London in the spring.

A meeting is to be held at Paris in November, to make arrangements for the construction of a cable across the Isthmus of Suez.

The specie in the Bank of Austria amounts to £11,000,000 sterling, and the aggregate amounts held in the Banks of England, France and Austria is —— five millions.

The Western Bank has made a call for one hundred additional shares for the 1st November.

There were large quantities of tea at Canton, waiting the reopening of trade for exportation. Trade had been resumed at Shanghai.

Rumors were afloat that there were two French ships of war at Lisbon, demanding the restitution of Charles George.

The King of Denmark was quite ill.

Lord Elgin was at Japan. Affairs at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory state.

The Indian Battle on the Plains at Wichita—Killed and Wounded Officers—Kansas Gold Fields.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Intelligence reached this city on Saturday of a desperate battle between the U. S. troops and the Camanches, near Wichita village, in which a part of the whites (Lieut. Van Camp and four men) were killed; also one man missing and ten wounded, including Major Van Doran severely. The enemy had forty killed and a considerable number wounded.

Advices from Fort Kearney to the 2d instant report that Major Crossman, Captain Newton and Lieut. Bryan, of the engineer corps, and Lieut. Villeghegel, of the second dragoons, reached that place on the 26th ult., on the steamer United States. They report the gold excitement as still very high, though the actual results of the operations are not so cheering as the accounts would seem to warrant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—A letter from an officer of the army received to-day, confirms substantially the account of the above battle, and adds that the United States force was composed of two hundred and fifty men of the second cavalry, under Major Van Dorn, and one hundred and twelve friendly Indians, under Capt. Ross.—The latter officer was wounded. The whites captured a number of horses and took two hundred women and children prisoners.

Governor Denver, of Kansas, who has arrived here, says his resignation is positive, and that he does not intend to return to that territory.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16th.—The returns from Minnesota come in slowly. The following have been received.

Henlopen county elects the whole republican ticket.

Scott county elects two democrats and two republicans to the legislatnre.

Ramsay county elects the entire democratic ticket.

Washington and Dacotah counties are reported republican.

The Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The State Senate will stand 25 republicans, 3 anti-Lecompton democrats, and 22 democrats; the House 52 republicans, 3 anti-Lecompton democrats, and 45 democrats. The democratic State ticket is elected by 2,500 majority.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—The deaths for thirty hours ending at 6 P. M. of Monday, were sixty-one.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 19.—On Tuesday, 19th, six interments were reported in Savannah, including four from yellow fever.

Health of the City.

The weekly bill of mortality shows the whole number of deaths from the 10th to the 16th inst., to have been sixty-eight—whites forty-seven, colored twenty-one, of which the deaths by yellow fever were forty—twenty-eight white adults and eight white children, and one black adult and three black children.

Charleston News 18th inst.

Mr. Cass Speaks Emphatically.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18th.—Mr. Cass emphatically informed Jerez that whatever may be done by France or any other foreign power, our government will protect the transit route to the fullest extent and at all hazards.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Brazos dates to the 14th instant confirm the defeat of Vidaurri by Miramon.—The battle lasted four days near Ahuabuco. The former retreated to Monterey, and was preparing to attack Gen. Miramon.

Another Failure.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 18.—Prof. Thompson's preconcerted signals, failed to elicit any improvement in the reception here, via the cable. The effort was repeated on Wednesday.

ROYAL POLITENESS.—A Scotch newspaper, which evidently is deficient in the feeling commonly known as "loyalty," among the English, profanely has a cut at "Her Most Gracious Majesty," Queen Victoria. It appears that, accompanied by her husband and some of her children, Victoria lately visited the town of Leeds, on the way to Scotland, with the express purpose of opening a magnificent Town Hall, which the Leeds' people have lately built. The Glasgow Examiner says:

"Among the curiosities of royal life it may be worth while to state that, though the Mayor of Leeds gave up his mansion to the Queen, and spent £10,000 in entertaining her, his lady was not allowed to dine with her or *even see her*. The Mayor himself had commenced his dinner with a neighbor, when he was commanded to dine with the Queen; but *the lady was not admitted to her own house to sit at her own table.*—*Press.*

Annexation of Cuba.

The annexation of Cuba, which once found little favor at the North, is beginning to acquire considerable popularity in that section, and we shall not be surprised to see it a great Northern measure. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says it is now contended in the Northern States, and with considerable show of reason, that while the annexation of Cuba would not increase the number of slaves on the Island, that the further importation of Africans would be put an end to, and that thus a great triumph would be achieved to humanity. General Wallbridge, who is a candidate for Congress from the city of New York, recently delivered a speech, in which he openly avowed himself as in favor of the annexation of Cuba. He declared that, following the law of political gravitation, that island must sooner or later become an integral part of the American constellation. He referred in emphatic language to the commercial importance of the subject, and arrested the attention of his audience by giving a graphic picture of the present and prospective resources of the island. The following is a passage from his address:

While her supplies of rum and coffee have greatly fallen off in 1857 (he said) we imported into the United States, from the Island of Cuba, forty-five millions of dollars in value of her productions. Nor is it probable that this demand for her tropical exports will not augment with the rapidly expanding growth of our country, and that our trade with this island will be soon swollen to an hundred millions of dollars annually. I have thus sketched the growing commercial relations between the United States and the island of Cuba—an island that commands the approach of the Gulf of Mexico, bars the entrance of that great river which drains half the American continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world—keeping watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route—an island larger than Scotland, only a third less than the territorial extent of England, equal to the average area of the members of our confederacy, with nearly every town a seaport, with an import and export averaging annually from forty-five to forty-six millions of dollars at the present depressed condition of the island, with not one-tenth of its soil in cultivation, and encumbered with most enormous and grievous taxes. Such, fellow-citizen, is one of the great interests which engages the anxious attention of our statesmen of the past, and which is contemplated at this day by the great interest of the Union. Our ablest statesmen regard its acquisition as only one of time.

The expressions of sentiments, coming from organs of opposite political parties in the North, are highly significant. In another article of some length, the *Inquirer* insists that a conflict with Spain is imminent, and expresses the hope that the American government will demand forthwith a restoration to freedom of the slaves lately landed from American vessels in Cuba, and payment of the expenses which may be incurred in transmitting them to Africa, and also the expenses which her neglect has forced upon the United States in connection with the capture of the Echo. It also complains bitterly of the grievances which the United States suffer in being compelled, by the conduct of the Cuban authorities, to keep up an expensive marine on the coasts of Africa and of Cuba, and says that the only way now is to withdraw our vessels from the African coast, demand an indemnity of Spain for our expenses, and to make her render an African and Gulf squadron needless in the future.

These demonstrations from the Opposition press and from Administration hustings in the North, show that the current in that quarter is setting in a direction which bodes no good to Spain's permanent possession of the ever faithful isle. The subject enlists the combined influences of philanthropy and commercial interest, and must therefore make itself felt. Very likely, the expression of English opinion in favor of Cuban annexation by the United States has had its effect in the Northern States. Perhaps, however, before plunging into a war with Spain for Cuba, it will be well to calculate the cost to American commerce, which Spain might inflict by her scores of privateers, and the possibility of a collision of the United States with France.

From the Boston Post—*Democratic.*

The Elections.

The republicans are jubilant over the results of the late elections; and to read their comments it would almost seem that they had already grasped the presidential chair of 1860. They say that the slave power is overthrown, that the democracy is beaten irretrievably, and the result is to inure to their benefit. Now they say freedom has triumphed!

The great New York election, next month, will show what the jubilant allegations of the rank sectionalists amount to. There the republicans are single and alone. There this party, which says it wages war on the three thousand slaveholders; which holds them up to public odium as an oligarchy; which avows that the single issue is one of liberty or slavery, is fairly on trial. According to present signs in New York, a love of the Union and a regard for the whole of our fraternity of States, intelligence and patriotism, are giving this pestilential sectional party, which prefers for its candidates men who would let the Union-slide, its just deserts. If the signs do not fail, there the proper judgment will indignantly condemn and repudiate such a party. In such case, it will be worth while to read the comments of our republican jubilants on the election returns.

The Atlas and the Bee, however, comes down yesterday with a perfect cooler on this jubilant republican brag

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Proceedings of Wednesday Last.

What the duty of the honest, truthful, independent press may be, in view of the civil and political profligacy which now insults and dishonors the professed civilization of this community, is a question for serious consideration. It is conceded that the press may be greatly instrumental for good or for evil; but it is equally true that it can be only consistently and permanently instrumental for good. When it becomes the agent of evil, the shield of the ruffian and the apologist for crime, its inconsistency is betrayed to the most casual observer, and its degraded fate may be predicted with a certainty commensurate with the virtue, morality and civil and political conservatism of the people. Hence the press can be really influential only consistently and permanentl for good. With these sentiments, it becomes, as we have said, a question of very serious consideration what course should be pursued by the honest, truthful, independent press at such a time as this, that whatsoever influence it may exert shall be good, and not even by mistake, or by an erring judgment, evil.

The facts before us as developed on Wednesday last in reference to the municipal election, so called, furnish a record of outrage, lawlessness, villainy and ruffianism, full blown, audacious, fearless of consequences, and practiced with the most culpable impunity. The effect of this thing has been that thousands of our citizens have been despoiled of their rights, hundreds maltreated at the polls, and the lives and limbs of all, with very few exceptions, who ventured to offer a vote in opposition to Mr. Swann, menaced with peril. Now, if such an atrocity had been perpetrated against the American people, under circumstances which precluded all hope of redress but through an appeal to arms, the duty of the true man and the true press could not be mistaken. The time for revolution would have come, and there would be an instant rallying of the people "to do or die." For instance: suppose we had continued in colonial dependence upon Great Britain to this day, with a nominal, and to some extent, practical liberty, including suffrage and the vote by ballot; and British power, jealous of popular sentiment, and apprehending the purpose of the people to throw off the yoke by the ballot-box, used its hired myrmidoms and resorted to kindred measures with those of Wednesday last, to perpetuate its reign, while its civil officials stood tamely by, either to ignore or countenance the outrage, or not daring to interfere, can any one question the result? None. Nor would there be a hesitating pause with the press in the premises.—The cry would be "to arms;" a revolution would be at once inaugurated, and the insolent tyranny, with all its armed, its proudest, its meanest instruments scourged from the land.

Under the shadow of our glorious republic, while the evil is as great in its consequences, and the insult not less offensive, the crime is aggravated and the infamy of its perpetration infinitely magnified. Do you ask why? Because it is committed in defiance of the great principles of our *republican nationality*, and under the nominal ascendancy of POPULAR LIBERTY, and the (*literal*) absolute supremacy of EQUAL RIGHTS and EQUAL LAWS.

Then the inference would seem to be that it is the duty of the press so much the more to counsel an appeal to arms, and so much the more the duty of true men to take them and so redress their wrongs. But it is not so. We are in a common brotherhood of citizenship, however violently men may be estranged for the time; and while the redress of the evil does not seem immediate, on the contrary, remote, and contingent upon events which cannot be now foreseen, yet it is as certain and reliable as truth itself. *It will come*, and legitimately, effectively, overwhelmingly, against all the monstrous evil of the day, and all who are officially affiliated with it. All good citizens deluded by it will in process of time, by its very enormity, be driven from the sphere of its pollution. They already shrink from the recognition of it. The low, lawless and degraded instruments who work its flagitious purposes will shrivel into shuddering obscurity; while upon those whose names are identified with its public and ostentatious display will inevitably devolve the infamy of the time.

We say, then, with the utmost confidence, to all our fellow-citizens, that this great wrong by which they are now agonized will be ultimately redressed. The evil will be thoroughly eradicated. And we have almost equal confidence in the declaration that it will not be long before the law and the outraged dignity of the people will be peacefully, bloodlessly and effectually vindicated. But it will be asked, what may we not be exposed to, what succession of outrages may we not be required to submit to before the day of retribution comes? To this we can answer only inferentially. Crime, lawlessness, ruffian violence, like every other thing, have their culminating period. Our "elections" are now the incidents for the full, organized, political development of their uses. *But good men will not long be identified* with such things, their vile uses, or their nominal, unlawful results. While no man who has an interest, a personal, living interest in the community, can sanction by vote, influence or palliation, the rule of ruffianism but at the sacrifice of that interest whatsoever it may be. The absolute necessity is bearing heavily and resistlessly upon us to redeem the reputation of our city. Our mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical enterprises, are at the pause of action, under the reviving energies of the time; and they have just been exposed to a shock which will be felt keenly and sensibly in the necessity for the most strenuous exertion to counteract.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin from the Paris Presse, of Sept. 29th.]

Great Exploit of Mr. Morphy at Paris.

There was, on Monday last, a great meeting of chess amateurs at the *Cafe de la Regence*. As we have announced, the young American, Mr. Morphy, took part in an almost incredible strife.

Seated on a *fauteuil*, turned towards the wall, Morphy contended simultaneously with eight adversaries, each placed before his chess-board, in the following order:

1. Mr. Baubber; 2. Mr. Burrwith; 3. Mr. Bonneman; 4. Mr. Guibert; 5. Mr. Lequesne; 6. Mr. Posier; 7. Mr. Preti; 8. Mr. Seguin.

The game began at 1 o'clock, each of Morphy's adversaries playing in turn. When he played he, after an instant's reflection, and very often without it, mentioned the piece or the pawn to be moved and where it should be placed.

Notwithstanding the talent of his adversaries, who had abundant time to calculate, having in this respect eight chances to his one, and notwithstanding the immense advantage of seeing their boards, Morphy did not manifest the least embarrassment among the most complicated phases of the whole eight games. The answer came forth every time fair and square.

At seven o'clock, one of the adversaries of Morphy was unable to play longer, being stopped by an unexpected check-mate. Half an hour later two more gave it up in despair. At nine o'clock Mr. Lequesne obtained a drawn game. Finally, at ten o'clock, Morphy, who, during the whole nine hours of the sitting, had not risen or taken the least refreshment, accepted the postponement of Guibert's game, and conquered his last adversary, M. Seguin, who fought to his last pawn.

Of the eight games Morphy fairly won six and lost none.

The result was received with wild shouts of applause.

The real marvel of the game was not the certainty and promptness of every play of the young American, or the singular coolness with which he met his adversaries; it was the incredible effort of memory.

It would be difficult for the most skilful player to conduct a single game without a board before his eyes; since it is necessary to keep before the eyes the exact position of all the pieces. Did not Morphy accomplish the impossible in thus keeping before his eyes the continual changing condition of eight games?

The peculiarity of Mr. Morphy's tactics is that, in his early moves, he makes it impossible for his adversary to *castle*. It will readily be understood that this manœuvre must have a serious effect on the play of his adversary.

PUTTING A RATHER FINE POINT UPON IT.—The prosecuting attorney of one of our Maryland counties is a gentleman who evidently believes in the effect of eloquence on juries. In prosecuting a murderer, and in stating the case to the jury, he adverted feelingly to the sad fate of the prisoner's victim, and said: "Gentlemen, the poor victim of this man's hellish malice was suddenly ushered into the presence of his God; without warning, with no time for preparation, he was sent unannointed and unannealed, either to enjoy the rewards of the blessed, or to suffer the *annoyances of the* damned!"—*Knickerbocker.*

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY DEBT.—It appears that China will have to pay, either in the shape of indemnities to neutrals who have lost property, or to the Powers actually engaged in the war, for military and naval expenses and commercial losses, the following sums in United States currency:

To England,	$6,000,000
To France,	3,000,000
To the United States,	500,000

Russia takes her share out in the cession of valuable territory on the Amoor river.

I CONTINUE TO PURCHASE LAND WARRANTS, and pay the highest cash prices.
Oct. 18—36-1t—8-1t O. S. BALDWIN.

☞ Our country friends who may be coming to Wilmington this Winter for the purpose of laying in their supplies of Clothing, (Men's Wear,) can find as reliable articles as are sold anywhere, in this City. There are many houses in town where *mixed stocks* are sold, and very respectable establishments they are—but there is but *one* place where *Gent's. Wear* is sold *exclusively*, and *and this fact alone* carries the argument with it, that you can find nowhere else a stock of Clothing so choice, so well made—so neatly cut, and *the style* observed. Baldwin gives his entire attention to *Men's* dress, and we always have said, and shall continue to say, ☞ For Clothing, go to a *Clothing Store*—for Men's Wear, go where it is sold *exclusively*—go where the goods are reliable—go where the Tailoring Business is carried on, for articles for your own wear—but for your daughters or your wives, go to Establishments where Ladies Wear is sold. We must say, in our humble opinion, *Baldwin's*, 38 Market Street, is *the* place for Men's Wear.
Oct. 22d, 1858 8-1t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Those who have realized the wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy in cases of scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, stubborn ulcers, erysipelas, rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt rheum, bronchitis, pulmonary affections, liver complaint and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, readily testify that no stronger proofs can be required of the efficacy of a medicine that has wrought such surprising cures in the above named diseases and feel entire confidence that it may be relied upon in all cases.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [October 22, 1858—8-1t

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

MR. SILAS J. LISCOME, of Birmingham, says:

"I have found in BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

MR. A. S. NICHOLSON, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for Headache.

Take a half tea-spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. Eat moderately, and then of wholesome food, and you will find this is really a remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Weakness of any kind. Costiveness, and Piles.—Being perfectly simple in composition, it may be taken without fear by the invalid. Possessing a fine aromatic flavor, it is very grateful to the debilitated stomach.

See advertisement. [Oct. 19th.—37&8-1w.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in evefy department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*
June 25, 1858 43-3m

☞ ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will ensure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physiclan, and author of "Medical Common sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. [Sept. 13, 1858—6-3m—2-3m

MAGNOLIA, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1858.

I EXPECT to be absent from my native State from and after Monday next, until about 1st November. Upon my return I will be pleased to see or hear from my friends.
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Sept. 22d, 1858. 14-tf—4-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

But one solution to the misterious office performed by my "*Electric Oil*," that I or any Physiologist can thus far discover, and that is its probable incorporation with the *Electric* or *Nervous Fluid* of the human body. This is more obvious from the *sudden change* in the nerves of sensation, (those little monitors of suffering,) noticed *by all* who use my (genuine) "*Electric Oil*," from 39 South EIGHTH Street, near Chestnut. It is a most important discovery, as the people will soon know, from actual experience. It *relieves suffering* as does *no other* known combination and that *suddenly*. Price 50c. and $1. None sold by Pedlars.
PROF. CHAS. DE. GRATH.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.
Octt. 14.—39&8-1w.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
Aug. 7, 1858. 284-3m—50-3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Vernon, Mr. WILLIAM CAPPS to Miss MAGGIE WINN, all of Wayne.

Spirit of the Age and Live Giraffe please copy.

In Wayne county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. C. F. Deems, Dr. WARBARTON HILL of Duplin county, to MISSOURE, daughter of the late William Sherrard, Esq., of Wayne co.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. H. Rhodes, in Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., when the sun was at its meridian height, on Thursday, 14th October, by J. H. Foy, Esq., Mr. NATHAN W. HUMPHREY, to Miss ALIFF S. RHODES.

PROSPECTUS.
CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully invites subscribers to the publication of his treatise upon the *Practice of Law in the Courts of North Carolina*, to hand in their names by the 1st January: and he solicits for the work the patronage of the Bar and the Public generally. The first volume, now nearly ready for the press, is devoted exclusively to the consideration of *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers. Under the first named title, the following titles and chapters of the Revised Code, with the accompanying decisions, will be found embraced, viz:

County Boundaries; County Revenue and Charges, Court Houses, Prisons, etc.; County Trustee; Fairs; General Assembly; Inspections; Poor; Registers; Rivers and Creeks; Roads, Ferries, etc.; Idiots and Lunatics; Ordinaries and Retailers; Mills and Millers; Prisoners; Weights and Measures.

Under the second named title, *Executive Powers*, will be found the following chapters and titles of the Revised Code, viz:

Attorney General, etc.; Attorneys at Law; Courts, County and Superior; Court Supreme; Guardians and Ward; Administrators; Auctioneers; Clerks; Constables; Coroners; County Boundaries; County Trustee; Deeds, Entries and Grants; Fairs; Literary Fund, etc.; Patrol; Pilots; Process sioners; Registers; Revenue; Rivers and Creeks; Roads; Sheriffs; Rangers; Standard Keepers; Wrecks.

The design of the work is, under these various titles, to present the student and practitioner with an intelligent and connected view of the Statute Law of North Carolina, applicable to ea h, together with *all the decisions of the Court thereon* up to the last term, and to accompany each chapter with the appropriate Forms for proceeding.

It is also proposed to add, in the Appendix, a number of Forms and Precedents usually required in Conveyancing and Office Practice: the whole being intended as a general guide to the practice of Law in N. C., and manual for the use of the student and lawyer.

The book will resemble in appearance and execution "Contwell's Justice;" and will be delivered, postage prepaid, to subscribers at $5 per copy, cash: payable on delivery. EDWARD CANTWELL,
October 18, 1858. Raleigh, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. Heyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of John C. Heyer & Co. JOHN C. HEYER.
Oct. 8th, 1858. 27-3m—7-3m.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE name of BRANCH & BOWDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm will be settled by the senior partner, and to those indebted to the firm, necessity compel us to say, must be settled immediately.
JAMES G. BRANCH,
W. B. BOWDEN.
Branches Store, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 1st, 1858. 8-3t

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBSCRIBER, for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of my man *JOHN*. He is a mulatto: the common color, only some parts of his face is darker than the other parts: has good teeth, long and rather crooked nose, and otherwise featured well, except his color; of medium size, 5 ft. 8or 9 inches high; weighs about 150 lbs.: is between 25 and 30 years of age; quick spoken—quick in his actions, and quite intelligent. He was reared and owned in Lancaster county, Virginia, by a man named Dunaway, and may try to get back to that region. I bought him in Wilmington some four years ago, from Ansly Davis, or M. Cronly. He deserted on the 7th inst., and may be lurking about Wilmington, on his way to Virginia.
JOHN MERCER.
Brunswick co., N. C., Oct. 12, '58. 35-3t—8-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY FURNITURE STORE, it is imperative that I should collect what is due me. I would therefore respectfully and earnestly solicit of all who are indebted, immediate payment. *This notice is final.*—After the 1st day of November I shall transfer all unsettled claims to other hands for collection. Persons wishing to settle, may find me at the Furniture Store of Mr. O. L. Fillyaw—my former place of business.
Oct. 1858.—36-3—8-t1Nov JNO. D. LOVE.

A BARGAIN.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my *LANDS* in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 1½ to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory, about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beautifully situated; 531 acres 4½ miles Southwest of Whiteville Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched. If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 *LIKELY NEGROES*, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. I would take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES.
Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st. 29-5taw-tf—8-tf

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St.. immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF
A FINE HEAD OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

TALK OF BEAUTY, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and *no* one can doubt:

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off*. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,
RUFUS PRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation. I can induce many others to try it. Yours respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,
WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.
July 20. 274—48—3m

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY, the 9th of November next. S. JEWETT, Cashier.
Oct. 20, 1858.—38-3t—8-tm.

OFFICE WIL. & WELDON R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, 18th October, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in this place on Thursday, the 11th day of November next. By order.
JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

Raleigh Register and Standard, Norfolk Herald, Portsmouth Transcript, Goldsboro', Halifax, Wilson, Tarboro' and Weldon papers copy till 11th November.
Oct. 18th, 1858 36-td

SILKS—SILKS.

HAVING AN ACCUMULATION OF FANCY Dress Silks from last season, we have resolved to close them out at a sacrifice. We invite the ladies to examine, as great bargains may be had. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Oct- 2.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS and 15 HALF-BARRELS of choice FAMILY BEEF. For sale by
Oct. 9. KELLEY & WILLSON.

COFFEE.

100 SACKS IN STORE, assorted qualities. For sale cheap to the trade, by D. SMITH, Jr.,
Oct. 18. Front st., No. 2 Granite Row.

FAMILY, SUPERFINE AND FINE FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY THE BARREL or pound, by
Oct. 15. L. B. HUGGINGS & SONS.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

FAMILY—
SUPER—
FINE—
CROSS.
Fresh ground—just received. For sale by
Oct. 19th WILLARD & CURTIS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

50 BBLS. FAMILY, Super and Fine. Just received and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
Oct. 19th

MULLETS.

150 BBLS., LARGE SIZE AND FAT. For sale by
Oct. 19th ZENO H. GREENE.

NOW LANDING.

5 BBLS. BUCKWHEAT;
40 bags do.
50 boxes Cheese. For sale by
Oct. 12. KELLEY & WILLSON.

SPIRITS BARRELS.

100 SELECTED EMPTY SPIRITS CASKS—now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Oct. 19th

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY,
New York.
Oct. 14. 33-taw4m—7-4m

BLACK CASSIMERE DRESS HATS,

NEW STYLE. Just received at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market st. [019] CHAS. D. MYERS.

NAILS.

100 KEGS NAILS—all sizes—just landed. For sale by [015] WILLARD & CURTIS.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 70	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COPPER, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	11
strict mid'g	11½	@	11¾
good mid'g	11¾	@	11¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	00	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.00	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	.6 50	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 25
Superfine	0 00	@	6 00
Fine	0 00	@	5 75
Crbss	0 00	@	5 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	11	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12¼	@	16
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,			63 00
5 tons and over, "			60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.			1 50
Per ton,			10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	75
Oats	45	@	00
Pease, Cow	65	@	70
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3¼	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	7½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	.75	@	00
N. River	.40	@	50
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards,	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	30	@	33
do. Bbls.	32	@	35
N. Orleans.	00	@	00

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.28	@	30
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.40	@	45
Brandy	.45	@	50
do. Apple	.65	@	80
do. Peach	.85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 10
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	3 10
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	2 25
do. in order	.0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	.0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 50	@	4 50
do. No. 1	2 00	@	4 00
do. No. 2	1 30	@	1 75
do. No. 3	1 15	@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	46½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	.00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	60
Irish, do.	1 00	@	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams			13½ @ 14½
Middlings	.12	@	12½
Shoulders	.11	@	11½
Hog round	.12	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	.10	@	10½
Shoulders	.8	@	8½
N. C. Lard			12½ @ 13
West'n do	.12	@	12½
Butter	.23	@	27
Cheese			10½ @ 11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	.18 50	@	19 00
Clear do	.00 00	@	19 00
Butt	.15 50	@	16 00
Beef, Mess	.00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	.19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	.1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	.1 75	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	.25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	.85	@	90
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
fine	.1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico			7½ @ 9½
New Orleans,			6½ @ 8½
Muscovado	.7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd			11½ @ 12½
C. Yellow	0	@	11
Granulated	.12	@	12½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	.5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	.4 00	@	5 00
Common	.1 75	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	0 50	@	7 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	.10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	.18	@	20
Medium	.25	@	30
Fine	.45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	.17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 40 @ 45
Rosin do.	00	35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	55 @ 60
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	1 25	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 75
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00@6

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1858.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

The following despatch has been sent from New Orleans. It ought to be a warning for persons to stay away from the infected cities. The papers of the City of New Orleans state the same thing. The Mobile papers warn all persons to keep away from that city until after frost. The same advice will apply to Charleston and Savannah:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Howard Association announce, that for the past week the epidemic shews no abatement of violence, being fed by the daily arrivals of strangers and unacclimated. E. F. SCHMIDT, Pres't.

The Northern Elections.

There is one feature in the recent opposition triumphs in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, which ought not to be forgotten by our Know-Nothing or "American" fellow-citizens at the South, and which ought to temper *their* rejoicings over any such defeat of their old antagonists, the Democracy. In the triumph obtained, their party has had no part, save as the humble auxilliaries of the Black Republicans. Their party candidates in Philadelphia, for instance, got only votes varying from three to five hundred out of an aggregate poll of some sixty thousand. All parties, factions, local prejudices, local issues, sectional issues, were arrayed against the Democracy upon sectional, anti-southern grounds. The gains over the Democracy have resulted in the choice of Republicans, not "Americans." Some few, but very few anti-Lecompton Democrats have been chosen, but their whole number amounts to little—to nothing indeed of any consequence. One thing is certain. The majority against the Democracy on the State ticket in Pennsylvania is by no means as great as it was in 1854. The true men who stood up for the equality of the States, have been able to sustain themselves better against this storm than they did after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. *That* defeat was worse than this.—Franklin Pierce was apparently worse condemned than James Buchanan, and the Waterloo defeat of the Democracy was proclaimed with more appearance of truth then than now. Yet how soon did the party rally?—How soon did its unity, its compactness, its force and its conservatism assert their power to achieve substantial victories over the ill-asserted elements of the opposition. The "Waterloo defeat" was no such thing. It was but a temporary check.

For the last twenty years no Administration has been able to secure a majority in Congress during the whole four years of its term. To what cause this result is to be attributed, we need not now inquire—perhaps the reaction of that excitement which carries a party into power may make itself felt within the space of two years from its entering upon the exercise of that power. Perhaps the desire for change may have no small influence—perhaps local or accidental causes may also come in for their share of praise or blame. Now, in Pennsylvania, the protectionists have gained a plausible pretext to clamor for a high tariff, and to assign the want of prohibitive duties as the cause of the financial revulsion of 1857. A calm consideration of all the circumstances of the case would show the fallacy of all the arguments used by these people; but calm consideration is an afterthought. People suffering under reverses will always be pleased to find, or have found for them some measure, law, person or party upon whom they can shift the blame of misfortunes really attributable to their own extravagance or recklessness; and although it be really better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of, it is perfectly certain that people in a panic will fly to anything, however illusive, will run the risk of any amount of future evil to escape the smart of present inconvenience.

It is well that we have a president and *two* houses of Congress, otherwise the legislation of the country would be at the mercy of every changing breath of opinion. It is well that an opportunity is afforded of appealing to the sober-second-thought of the people—of appealing from Cæsar drunk with excitement to Cæsar sobered by reflection.

Now, the raw material of nearly every northern manufacture is imported free of duty, yet the farmer does not complain. The Pennsylvania iron-master receives a protection, a bonus equal to twenty-five cents on every dollar's worth of iron-ware that is used by the planters and farmers of North Carolina, who receive *no* protection, yet the iron-master literally howls for more protection, while the farmer says nothing. Protectionists, Free Soilers, bolters and all manner of sectionalists have triumphed for a time, but they have not had one issue which did not embody an attack upon the rights or the interests of the South. The South *must* sympathise with the Democracy, which fell indeed, but fell fighting for the right, and fell only to rise again, prepared to retrieve its recent losses and gain new victories.

The Judiciary.

We took occasion to remark, in a recent article, that the dignity and independence of the Bench must be secured, and to this end we thought that the tenure should be regarded even more than the mode of election or appointment. There is another matter which ought to be considered. We mean the compensation paid to Judges. It ought to be sufficient to make it an object of ambition—of professional ambition—not to be regarded as a seat on the bench now is, a mere temporary appointment—a stepping-stone on the road to more desirable situations. As the salary now is, no lawyer in good practice, with a family to support, can afford to be a judge, or to stay a judge long. The sacrifice is too great, the compensation is too inadequate. This is not right nor just, nor is it good economy. We are as fond of economy as most folks, but not such false economy as farms out the charge of our lives, our fortunes, or our characters, to the lowest bidder.

The Superior Court Judges ought not to receive less than twenty-five hundred dollars—we would prefer three thousand dollars a year. The services of any gentleman fit for the position are worth that, and the State ought neither to cheat the proper man out of the proper compensation, nor accept the improper one on any terms.

We must confess that we prefer the improvement of existing systems, as experience may prove the necessity and indicate the mode, to the adoption of radical changes, which, however fertile in promises, may be found very barren of good results upon trial.

☞ Our friend the Comet is going from us, and when he has once left our sphere of vision we shall see him no more forever. He is already shorn of the glories of his train, which some one, borrowing Byron's imagery, likened unto the tail of the horse to be bestrode by death, as told in the Apocalypse. Greely of the *Tribune*, no doubt, sees in the fading of this wanderer as he travels southward, a confirmation of his theory of Southern degeneracy, and the fatal influence of the peculiar institution. At any rate a glory has departed, as many a fleeting splendor has done before. But Venus still shines bright and beautiful in the Southwest, and the effulgent dog-star, the brightest of the heavenly host, appears in the eastern hemisphere. Why should this glorious orb be called the *dog*-star. From the earliest days, when shepherds tended their flocks on the plains of Shinar and watched by night, his beams have gladdened the eyes of mortals; and the pole-star is as constant now, as when first the bewildered mariner turned to his steadfast light for guidance and direction, and Charles Wain commenced circling around him in changeless course, the pointers ever turning to the pole, as if on purpose to assist the wearied eye of the tempest-tost sailor.

The Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—There were fifty-two deaths yesterday from yellow fever.

Election of Judges by the People.

Unquestionably the people are or ought to be the sources of all power in a republican country, and the good of the people is or ought to be the end and object of its exercise of such power. These are propositions which no one will controvert. How the people are to exercise their inherent and inalienable powers, what checks and balances they themselves are to impose, what balance wheels they are to introduce into their governmental machinery for the purpose of giving steadiness and uniformity to its motion; these are questions which mature deliberation and extended experience alone can answer, and the conclusions to which different persons, honestly reasoning from the same premises, may be brought, may be as different as the persons themselves, their different modes of thought or the different standpoints from which they may look.

Although all admit that the majority must govern, yet no one is willing to assert that all questions should be referred to the unrestrained action of mere majorities. All good constitutions, that of the United States and of our State among the number, provide certain limits to the powers of the majority, so as to protect the rights of minorities. There are certain things that no majority in congress can do—that no majority of our representatives in the General Assembly of the State can do, because to do them would be to violate those safeguards that the constitution of the United States and of the State have thrown around the minorities. Neither is it possible, or, if possible, is it expedient in all cases for the people to exercise directly the powers they undoubtedly possess. They confide them, they must, from the nature of things, confide them to their agents and representatives. The people cannot meet *en masse* to make laws, or to do various other things. But it is sometimes thought that the people may, by their organic law, known as the constitution, have delegated certain powers to their representatives which might, with propriety and advantage be resumed and taken into their own hands, among the rest the power of electing Judges.—This has been done in several of the States. In addition, therefore, to the deductions of reason, we have the lessons to be derived from the experience of others to assist in guiding us to a just conclusion on this point—the real matter being to find out how it will work. It appears to us a perfectly open question, so far as principle is concerned, whether the people exercise their power of appointing Judges themselves directly, or whether they exercise it through their representatives. The dependence or independence of the Judiciary depends less upon the mode of election than upon the tenure of office.—Let the term be a sufficiently long one, and no re-election. The independence of the Judiciary *must* be secured, and no other consideration should be taken into the calculation until this has been provided for.

It may be that under the system existing in North Carolina, we sometimes get different Judges from what we ought to have, but when we compare our Courts with those of New York, where a different system exists, we feel reluctant to rush hastily into an experiment which has worked so badly there, where, with few exceptions, the Courts have no dignity—the law has no power and the public no protection—where, in fact, existing grievances are so intolerable that the people demand a Convention for the purpose of getting rid of the whole patent improved system under whose blessings they are groaning.

We know that there is more than one Judge on the Bench of North Carolina, who fancies himself rather the maker than the administrator of the laws—who in charges is fond of telling the Jury in particular, and the world in general, not only how the laws are, but how, in his opinion, they ought to be; that prejudices of the most obnoxious character have been carried upon the Bench and distorted the judicial vision. All this we say without impugning the honesty of purpose of any member of our judiciary; while we must express our opinion that such infirmities of temper ought to exclude any man from the Bench. We don't think that such persons could ever be elected by the people. But the pliant demagogue might; or that virtue, which, on the Bench, might be superior to all other temptations, might be swerved, by the hope of a re-election, to persuade itself into seeing things in that light that might best suit the views of those to whom the appeal would have to be made at the polls. This, however, applies equally to elections by the Legislature or by popular vote. There would be electioneering brought to bear either way. The real question, after all, is the term and tenure.

The people are honest—they *mean* to do right. This we admit in its fullest sense. It is not only their desire, but their interest to do right. So may two honest parties in Court mean to do right. Both plaintiff and defendant may think themselves right, and they appeal to the laws as administered by the Courts to decide between them. Merely *meaning* right is not all, for perfectly honest parties may honestly disagree, and their disagreement must be referred to some tribunal which ought to be not only disinterested but so situated as to place it beyond the reach of outside motive or influence, and free to decide the case upon its own merits. Suppose A, the plaintiff, B, the defendant, C, the judge. Suppose further, that B, the defendant, stands in place of, or represents the majority, or a controlling influence in that majority, to which C, the judge, is shortly to appeal for re-election; we ask, would not the Judge be subjected to an influence, a temptation that it would be more prudent to guard frail human nature against. Admitting that we all mean right, some circumstances must have their influences, even without our knowing it. This question of the election of Judges requires mature deliberation and careful handling. Change is not necessarily either progress or improvement, neither is it necessarily the reverse.

Through Ticket to New Orleans.

We take pleasure in noticing the fact that an arrangement has been effected and is now in operation, by which tickets are sold at the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, through from Wilmington to New Orleans at $32 50, a very low ticket and the best that has ever been formed between the two points, and one which ought to engage the attention of travelers between New Orleans and New York, being decidedly preferable to those formed by the Western interior lines, either by way of the Illinois Central, or any other route, on which a through ticket has been or can be formed. The credit of this arrangement is largely due to Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of the W. & M. R. R., who worked perseveringly to effect it.

The Elections.

In Pennsylvania, the fuller returns show that the Democrats have been badly beaten by the fusion. There is no use in bothering about details. Ohio and Indiana also. We do not wish now to add any remarks. Perhaps it may come out better at the close.

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., President of the W. & M. R. R. Co., is elected to the Legislature, from Marion district S. C. His colleagues are Messrs. Evans and Howard.

Nobody dared to run against the slung-shot candidate for Mayor of Baltimore.

The Nashville Riot.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 13.—The fight on the fair grounds to-day was a desperate affair, originating in a family *feud*. Twelve or fifteen persons were engaged in it.—Sandy Owen was killed, and his brother was dangerously wounded. Gen. J. A. Battle and Sam'l Cowan were mortally, and several others severely, wounded.

Risk of Travelling.

It appears from the best statistics that in the last four years the risk to each passenger of being killed in going one mile was:

By railroad in France	1 in	100,000,000
" " England	1 in	65,000,000
" " New York	1 in	57,000,000
By Atlantic steamships	1 in	240,000

☞ The Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, who met yesterday forenoon in the Court House, adjourned until 2½ o'clock. The report of the President and Directors was referred to a Committee, who reported, concurring in the suggestions made in the report.

The recommendations in the President's report were adopted. In the progress of the meeting, some pretty sharp discussion arose, in the progress of which Mr. Guion, the President, took occasion to reflect rather more severely upon the town of Wilmington than suited our notions.

All the old officers of the company were re-elected with the exception of T. T. Slade, Esq., of Lincoln County, who, we believe, desired to be excused. David S. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and Vardry A. McBee, of Lincolnton, were elected in Mr. Slade's place, the first as Secretary and Treasurer, and the latter as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The ways and means to raise the requisite amount of money to finish and equip the first 25 miles, is the immediate matter now pressing.

From the report of the Chief Engineer, we learn that of the division from Lumberton to the Cape Fear River the greater portion of the grading has been contracted for, generally to be completed by the first January 1859, though few contracts can be completed by that time.

About one-half of the grading from Lumberton to the Pee Dee has been placed under contract to be finished at the same time with the contracts on the first division, or that between Lumberton and the Cape Fear River. No means have yet been provided for the construction of either the bridges or trestle-work, with some trifling exceptions. If the means are provided, there is no reason why track-laying may not be commenced on the 1st of April next, and continued uninterrupted to Rockingham.

On the western division—that is west of Charlotte, about two-fifths of the grading has been contracted for, and several important bridges have also been placed under contract. The value of the work done on the Eastern division amounts to $91,894; on the Western division to $88,156, making an aggregate of $180,050.

We learn that a committee was appointed to prepare the proceedings for publication in pamphlet form, and also to arrange a report for the papers. We have not heard from it.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES IREDELL, *one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.* By GRIFFITH J. McREE. Two volumes, 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Company. M.DCCC.LVIII.

Somebody has said that modesty adorns a woman but ruins a man. Without fully concurring in this axiomatic dogma, we must confess that it is not without a certain amount of truth; and is at least as applicable to literature as to any other vocation or enterprise. If any people could be ruined by an excess of modesty, we think that the citizens of North Carolina would be that people; and the more so, as this peculiar characteristic is generally the accompaniment of talents and acquirements which ought not to be hidden or permitted to lie dormant; while, perhaps, obtrusive charlatanism, restrained by no such delicate instincts, pushes itself forward, and seeks to impose itself upon the public as representing and embodying the cultivation and illustrating the literary taste of the State.

We have before referred to the work whose title forms the caption to this article, and we refer to it again merely as affording a striking illustration of the remarks which we wished to submit to our readers. Here is a work, the materials for which the author or editor has collected and collated with much care, for it has been with him a labor of love, and occupied the leisure of years. He has had it printed in Appleton's best style, and has personally supervised the greater portion of it while passing through the press. Thus far, we give our own opinion. As for the character of its contents—their interest to North Carolinians—their value as contributions to the historical literature of the country, we choose to refer to one whose opinion carries a weight of authority far greater than any thing that we could say. We take the liberty of publishing the following letter from Hon. George Bancroft to the author, a copy of which we have obtained, but *not from Mr. McRee,* whose first knowledge of this brief allusion of ours to his work will be derived from a perusal of it in the columns of the *Journal:*

Copy of a Letter from Hon. George Bancroft.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6th, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Returning home after an absence of more than two months, I found your volumes on the Life and Times of James Iredell. They were to me most acceptable as a gift from the Author, and as a work of the utmost interest and importance. Your volumes are not only a most valuable contribution to the historic literature of the country, but a most vivid picture of social life and manners. I find them so attractive that I was kept up very late last evening in the perusal of them, and find it difficult to lay them aside before finishing them. If North Carolina contains more of such treasures as you have brought forward, the whole Union have a right to demand their publication.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Very truly your obliged,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Mr. G. J. McREE, Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. McRee's own part of the work—the connecting narrative into which he has woven these treasures, is well worthy of the occasion and harmonizes admirably with its tone and purpose. Such is the character of the work printed for Mr. McRee—we were going to say published, but that would be too strong an expression, for nothing has been done to bring it before the public or to give it circulation. The author's modest pride shrinks from a resort to the tricks of the professional book-maker, and even neglects the legitimate agencies without which in these pushing times, little or nothing can be done. We know that the author expects to make nothing by his book. We speak less on his account than on the account of those who ought to be his readers. The remarks we have made have been made on our own proper motion and without Mr. McRee's knowledge—his consent he cannot refuse after the thing is done.

In conclusion we want our brethren of the press throughout the State to co-operate in this matter.—Many, all no doubt, can do fuller justice to the subject than we can. If they have not the time or space, however, to do more, we shall be obliged by their copying, at least, the letter of Mr. Bancroft.

☞ The New Haven, Connecticut *Register* thinks that we are mistaken in regard to the fugitive slave, who got away from this port in a schooner, and was run off from the United States Commissioner's office in New London, Conn., by *Judge* Brandagee and others. The *Register* thinks that if there had been evidence, the negro would have been detained and returned. Now, there *was* evidence. The negro admitted it himself as stated by the New London *Chronicle.* Of the fact there was neither doubt nor question—neither *Judge* Brandegee nor any other of the "prominent citizens" of New London doubted it, nor do we believe that a bit more respect would have been paid by these persons to the rights of the owner in person. The history of the past is too plain to admit of a doubt on that point. We take the liberty of quoting from the *Register* itself of the 9th instant, to sustain our view of the transaction. The *Register,* a Democratic paper, which goes for sustaining the law, thus answers the New London *Chronicle,* Black Republican:

The New London Chronicle tries to excuse the conduct of its partizans in that town, who recently "run off" a fugitive slave, by saying that the slave was not legally held, that "no claimant for him appeared," &c. There had not been time for either! The editor knows he *was* a fugitive—that justice to the poor captain of the vessel in which the slave came to New London to say nothing of the equity of ownership—required that he should be detained, or returned; and the conduct of those who interfered to prevent it, was fanatical, dishonest, and inexcusable. If the Chronicle man saw a person walking off with Judge Brandegee's hat and overcoat, would he wait for "a writ," and the "claimant," before he felt authorized to stop the rogue?

Now these good people injure men from their own section quite as much as they do the people of the South, and they injure the negroes more than they do the masters. *Judge* Brandegee has inflicted a serious injury upon Captain Potter, whom we cannot but regard as unfortunate in the matter. It breaks up his trade to a port where he had always found and deserved good treatment; and tends, as such acts must tend, to destroy all confidence between the people of different sections. We don't charge this thing upon fanaticism. There was no honesty about about it, and fanaticism has at least some honesty. There was in this case proof enough. The constitution of the U. S. provides that "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The Commissioner *knew* that the negro was a fugetive—Brandegee knew it. The proof was ample to detain him to await the claim of the person to whom he owed labor or service. This there is no denying.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York Thursday night from Liverpool with dates to the 2d instant.—Among her passengers is John VanBuren.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Varley, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, expresses confidence that his estimates of the distance of the faults in the cable will be found about correct.

The grain crops in the midland counties of Ireland have been harvested in fine condition.

Alderman D. W. Wire had been elected by the common council Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

FRANCE.—Napoleon has returned from Branitz, and was about to visit the Chalons camp. The fortress at Vincennes is to be enlarged. Eighty millions of francs are needed to complete Cherbourg.

The Prince Napoleon met with a distinguished reception from the Emperor Alexander.

A grand review took place on the 1st inst. at Paris in presence of the Emperor and Empress. The troops consisted of ten battallions of the Imperial Guard, amounting to 6,000 men. Their majesties were received with great enthusiasm, both by the military and by the people.

The Moniteur contains a decree extending to the 30th of September next year the decree of Sept., 1857, relative to the importation of foreign grain.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess player, had been astonishing the Parisians by repeating his extraordinary performance of playing eight games with eight separate players at one and the same time, without seeing the boards. Mr. Morphy won six of the games, and the other two were drawn. The play lasted for ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment, and at the conclusion he did not appear to be much fatigued.

SPAIN.—The Spanish elections were expected to be stormy. There were rumors of a ministerial crisis, but they had been contradicted.

The Spanish government has sanctioned the importation of cotton seed into Cuba.

AUSTRIA.—The Swiss Federal Council had complained at Vienna against the violation of the Swiss territory by Austrian custom-house officials.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden for a concordat had been broken off.

The Holstein troops lately encamped near Rendsberg, for the purpose of federal military inspection, had been transported back to the Danish Island of Seeland. Many precautions were taken by the Danish authorities for fear of a renewal of demonstrations of German sympathies. Before the troops left the camp lithographed slips of paper were scattered about containing appeals for a "United Schleswig-Holstein" and a "Free Germany." Pumphlets were also in circulation from a democratic propaganda.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russian Steam Navigation Company had taken possession of Villa Franca.

Advices from Turkey and the East show continued excitement against the Christians.

INDIA.—Additional dispatches from India state that four native regiments, which had been disarmed as a precaution, broke out into mutiny near Kuruachee, and endeavored to seize the guns and arms of the royal fusileers. They were repelled with slaughter. The rebels were also moving in a menacing manner in other portions of the Bombay Presidency.

CHINA.—There had been a further decline of about 2 per cent. in the rate of exchange at Hong Kong and Shanghae, thus diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe.

Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour have gone to Japan.

The French ships had gone to Cochin China, and the British Consul and all foreigners had quitted Canton at the latest accounts.

Later from California—Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived with upwards of $1,400,000 in gold from California, and dates to the 20th ult. She left Aspinwall on the 5th inst.

The success of the Atlantic cable had caused great satisfaction in California. The 27th was fixed for a grand celebration at San Francisco.

The government stables at Benicia barracks had been destroyed by fire.

Advices from Fraser river to the 6th of September had reached San Francisco. The mining news is cheering. The river was falling rapidly and the miners were realizing as high as $80 per day.

Dry diggings had been found near Fort Yale.

Oregon advices to September 1st say there are rumors of Indian fights—one that a train of several hundred men, under General Palmer had been attacked near Walla Walla, and all killed.

The San Francisco market was active, with large speculative sales of Eastern produce at improved prices. Flour was active—Haxall, inspected, $13 50. Money was abundant and cheap.

Isthmus advices report that Gen. Lamar had made a demand of $2,000,000 from Costa Rica for the massacre of Americans at Virgin Bay.

Later from Utah.—Fight with the Camanches.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The Utah mail arrived at St. Joseph's on the 9th. The troops had nearly completed their huts, and would go into winter with quarters on the 15th of October. Everything was quiet in the valley. A battle took place between a detachment of the 2d cavalry and a band of Camanche Indians near the Witchita village on the 1st of October, in which Lt. Van Camp and four men were killed, and Maj. Van Dorn, and ten men wounded. The Camanches had 40 killed.

Change of Jurisdiction.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Judge Sprague, in his charge to the grand jury to-day, defined the law, which renders it certain that Captain Townsend, of the slave brig Echo, will have to be taken to Key West for trial, that being the first port the Dolphin touched at after seizure.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—There were five interments in Savannah on Friday the 15th, including two from yellow fever. There was a white frost seen this morning at Screven's Ferry, and nearly opposite the city of Savannah.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16th.—The returns thus far indicate the election of the democratic State ticket by from 1,000 to 5,000 majority. The opposition will probably have a small majority in the legislature.

Arrival of the British Steamer Valorous with the Rescued Passengers of the Stemer Austria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The British steamer Valorous, from Plymouth, via Fayal, arrived here this evening.—She brings the 42 passengers of the steamer Austria, who were rescued by the bark Maurice and landed at Fayal. C. Messeiner, Prof. Eisfeld of New York, and C. Becker of Westphalia, remain at the hospital at Fayal badly bruised. The officers and crew had gone to Hamburg.

The Valorous is to convey Sir Gore Ousley to Nicaragua.

WHY HE KILLED HER.—Michael Elk, who murdered his wife in Cincinnati, a few days ago, by plunging a knife into her bosom, gave as a reason for the bloody deed, that she had the phthisic, and had kept him awake all night by her hard breathing. He would, he said, kill anybody who disturbed his rest. Michael must be blessed with an exceedingly sweet and amiable disposition.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—There were eight interments in Savannah, on Thursday, 14th inst., of which two were from yellow fever.

The Slave Case—Sailing of the Dolphin.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The case of the slaver "Echo" was brought up again this morning. The charge of misdemeanor was in consultation by the counsel, and resulted in the postponement of the case until Tuesday.

The United States brig Dolphin sailed for Paraguay this afternoon. One of her officers has been detained as a witness in the slave case.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The Kansas Legislature election took place on the 4th inst. The Republicans carried Leavenworth, Atchison, Jefferson, Douglas and Lykens counties, and the democrats had carried Doniphan county.

The Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The deaths by fever in the Charity Hospital in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening were 14—an increase of 5 on the previous day.

FEVER AND FROST.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 9th instant, in reporting the "Talk on 'Change," says:

There was, of course, the usual talk on sickness and its continuance. It will soon run its course, and would ere this have materially decreased had it not been for the influx of strangers. We shall not have to wait for a frost for its entire cessation, if unacclimated persons will refrain from coming into the city.

In 1824, in 1829, in 1839, in 1847, in 1853, the fever ceased before frost. How is it in Cuba, where there has seldom been weather cold enough for frost? The fever comes and goes in the spring of the year, or in June and July—runs its course without the intervention of cold or frosty weather.

There was a change in the weather yesterday morning, but no chilling blasts followed the very light Northerly winds. Undoubtedly, it can be safely assumed that the epidemic has nearly run its course. The talk is that the diagnosis of the fever is now little better understood by the medical profession than at the commencement of the epidemic. In fact, it is more than apparent that the disease is very little better understood, or its general management any more successful, than it was thirty and fifty years ago, in the days of Doctors Flood, Davidson, Rogers, Ker, Randolph, Mercer, Neu and Marshall, whose mode of practice and dependence was on the lancet, and calomel with a little jalap. They used to phlebotomize a patient till scarcely a drop of of blood remained in the system; yet, about as great a percentage of the attacked recovered as during this season, or in 1853, or in 1847. The talk is, that it will be many years before the mysteries of this fever of the country will be understood.

It is hoped that the medical writers who assert that only one-tenth or one in ten that are attacked die, will prove the assertion. When we see three, four, or more in families consisting of eight or ten persons fall victims to the disease, is it not making a great demand on the credulity of the public expect they can coincide in such report?

In the meantime the inquiry is made, when will it answer for absentees to return? This is a hard question to be answered until we have a change in the weather, as the change yesterday, unless it grows colder within a few hours, will fall back to 84 or 85 deg. Fahrenheit.

SINGULAR INFATUATION.—The Philadelphia Press mentions a curious circumstance connected with the loss of the Austria: The wife of Mr. Theodore Gerok of Baltimore, is now visiting her relatives in Philadelphia; and while they have no doubt of his loss, she alone has a deep conviction that he is not dead; either he was not on board the Austria (though he wrote to her that he had actually paid for his passage) or if he was, that he must have been among the few that were rescued. But here is something still more strange:

It may be within the knowledge of many of our readers that a clergyman of this city was among those who left for Europe on the ill-fated President, and was never again heard of. His wife, who remained in Philadelphia, and was deeply attached to him, never did, because she never could, believe that he was lost to her. Eighteen years have passed away, and yet that trusting lady—we cannot speak of her as *wife* and she repudiates the name of *widow*—continues to expect his return. Every day a cover is placed for him at the table where still stands his accustomed chair. Every ring at the bell, we are informed, awakens the cherished conviction of her heart that the loved one will return.

Dickson's New Patent Plow.

The new patent plow of Mr. Alexander Dickson, of Orange, which we have seen, is simple in its construction, and seems well adapted to the purposes designed. It can be used as a surface plow alone, and then by a simple contrivance, a subsoil attachment can be made and set to any depth. It can thus be made to do work of a surface and subsoil plow at the same time, thus saving the labor of one hand. We not not at this day enforce the importance of deep plowing, for every farmer knows by experience the benefits resulting from it, though it should be done in such a way as to leave the soil and clay in their proper places. This it is insisted is effected, and thoroughly effected by this new patent. The subsoil attachment can be taken from the plow, put to a simple wood work, and used as a sub-soil plow or coulter, for all purposes for which such implements are used on a farm.

This plow will be on exhibition at the State Fair next week, and in the meantime it may be seen at the Store of Mr. Towles, in this place. Let all who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil examine it; and let us always patronize our own inventors and mechanics, in preference to those from other States.

Raleigh Standard.

BOARD.

HAVING TAKEN THE ROCK SPRING HOTEL THE ensuing year, and engaged the services of a gentleman and his Wife, both experienced Hotel-keepers, I will receive Boarders by the month, week or day, on reasonable terms. My table will be supplied with the best the market will afford.

I have determined that the fare shall not be surpassed by any house in town. GEO. ALDERMAN.
Sept. 30th, 1858. 21-1w—5-3m*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DETERMINED to leave the State, offers for sale between 500 and 600 acres of Land, situated on South River in Sampson County. The location is a healthy one, with first rate water, and good neighbors. There is a capital two story House on the premises, with all necessary out houses.—A portion of the land is in a fine state of cultivation. A good bargain may be had by applying to the subscriber soon. WILLIAM T. OWEN.
Oct. 15. 7-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a Negro, who gives his name as JOHN, and says that he belongs to Jas. Williams, near Washington, N. C. The boy is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, and the left eye out. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7, 1858. 6-tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARDS & WILSON, at Herringsville, Sampson county, N. C. Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent stand for business, and a good house. For further particulars, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1858.—2-9t.*

CAPE FEAR BAR AND RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

WITH A VIEW TO THE ACCOMMODATION of passengers arriving by the night lines, on the different Railroads, as well as for those departing by the same, and also to meet the wishes of the public generally, the subscriber gives notice that hereafter the above establishment will be open and prepared to furnish meals and other refreshments at all hours of the night as well as of the day.

OYSTERS, GAME, etc., in season, can always be obtained, served up in the best style.
R. B. BURNETT, *Proprietor.*
Oct. 8. 6-tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND SILVER WARE.

GO TO I. ALEXANDER'S, where you will find a good assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold and Silver Cups, &c., but not too large a stock; you will find everything you ask for in his line.—He does not buy on time, say 6, 9 or 12 months, but he buys every article for cash, and this enables him to sell very cheap. Those who have bought of him for the last four years will tell you the same. Every Watch, gold or silver, will be warranted for two years, without expenses, if not broken by force. Spoiled Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year. Best Watch Glasses at 15 cents. [Oct. 18.

WHERE TO GO.

OUR FRIENDS OFTEN ENQUIRE OF US WHERE TO get their Watches put in good order. Go to 55 Market street, to I. ALEXANDER, he has the best Watch Maker in the United States. Oct. 14.

WATCH GLASSES

FOR 15 CENTS, at
Oct. 14. I. ALEXANDER'S.

LIME.

A FRESH LOT—now landing. For sale by
Oct. 15. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SOFT BLACK FELT HATS.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, and embraces every style shape and quality extant. Gentlemen cannot fail to find the article to suit them. At the Hat and Cap Emporium 24 Market Street.
Oct. 14th. CHAS. D. MYERS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, November 6th, 1858.

$324,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 607 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6	Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	10	"	1,000
1 "	30,000	62	"	500
1 "	15,000	143	"	400
1 "	10,000	20	Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
October 15, 1858. 178&32-1y

NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED my Fall stock of goods, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes;
Pork and Bacon;
Half bbls. of the best Beef;
Butter and Cheese;
Apples and Onions;
Irish Potatoes;
Beets;
Sugar, Coffee—different grades;
Sugar and Soda Crackers, by the box and bbl.;
Guns and Cutlery,
Nutmegs; Essences of all kinds;
Buckets, Brooms, Pails and Tubs;
and a large quantity of other goods, too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for country produce. T. C. CRAFT,
Oct. 8. No. 48 Market street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. Heyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of John C. Heyer & Co. JOHN C. HEYER.
Oct. 8th, 1858. 27-3m—7-3m.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

DAVID SMITH, JR.

I HAVE RECENTLY PURCHASED IN NEW YORK, on the *the lowest cash terms,* a supply of goods in the above line, and will have the major part of them ready for inspection and sale on 1st October next, in that commodious warehouse, No. 2 GRANITE ROW, Front street, nearly opposite the old stand of Messrs. Polley & Hart. I shall offer them to the public, generally, for a small advance on cost, for cash, or on the usual time to dealers, for approved notes, payable in Bank. I have made arrangements for prompt additional supplies of all articles in my line, as the demand may indicate.

I would respectfully solicit consignments of home produce from my friends in the country, living contiguous to the several steamboat and railroad lines leading to this place; and also consignments of merchandize from my friends in New York and elsewhere.

Proper attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Merchandize for any person that may desire it.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25, 1858.

NEW GROCERY.

OLIVER KELLEY. WILLIAM A. WILLSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE STAND formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Kelley, for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS,

beg leave to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock, consisting in part of—
Rio, Laguayra, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
A., B., C., and other grades of Sugar;
A No. 1 article of block, or crushed Sugar;
A fine assortment of Black and Green Tea;
Best article of Goshen Butter, by the keg, half keg, and at retail;
Lard, Salmon, Pork, Bacon and Cheese;
Fulton market Beef by the half and whole barrel;
No. 1 Mackerel; New Orleans Syrup, a prime article;
Cuba Molasses; Colgate's Pale, No. 1, and Toilet Soaps;
Soda and Sugar Crackers by the barrel and box;
Appleby's, Dill's and Lorilard's Snuff, in whole & half bbls.;
Candy, Irish Potatoes, Onions, and Codfish;
Sperm and Adamantine Candles, in 40, 30, 20, & 6 lb. boxes;
Starch, in whole and half boxes; Various kinds of Axes;
Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Well and Water Buckets; Whole and Ground Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mace; Brooms and Wrapping Paper; Super Carbonate and Washing Soda,